

SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC

THE SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC
Volume V. Number 103.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1885.

THE SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC
Volume XXXI. Number 47.

OWEN BROTHERS.

Washington, March 20.—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley—Fair weather; warmer weather in northern portion; slight changes in temperature, followed by warmer weather in southern portion.

KNEE PANT SUITS.

"Dew drop in," they're just too cute, then the assortment, what a field for choice, and a saving of cash.

Let every mother's son within reach of this great money saving establishment be clothed from a stock so near; so near to actual cost. We're apart from the rest just a square—20 per cent. and the distance is too great to be overcome by hollering.

Here are the little suits for the little tads of all ages from 4 to 12 years.

Kilts, too, are numerous displayed on the wide shelf to the left.

Not another house in the city shows the half in assortment.

Not another house in the city manufactures its own clothing stocks and retails at wholesale prices but

OWEN BROTHERS
At 25 & 27 West Main Street.

PIANOS.

BEHNING



PIANOS.

These renowned pianos are kept in all styles at the lowest prices and are ready for delivery.

Write for Prices and Catalogue. We Have Some Rare Bargains

In Second-Hand Pianos. We must make room for our spring stock and have commenced to arrive. Good reliable agents wanted to sell our entire line of Pianos and Organs in every city and town in Southern Ohio. Address:

R. F. BRANDON & CO.,
74 ARCADE,
Springfield, Ohio.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.



INSTANTANEOUS
Photographic
Apparatus and Ma-
terials.
Shen & Simpkins
108 East 3rd St.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPORTANT FROM EGYPT.

The English Troops Take the Aggressive—They are Assisted by the Mudier of Dongola.

The Mahdi's Followers Deserting Him.

Grant Still Better Today.

October Elections. COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—The Legislature has adopted a joint resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment to change the time of the State election from October to November.

Grant. NEW YORK, March 20.—General Grant passed a good night and felt much better this morning, ate a hearty breakfast. General Grant's daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, arrived today on the steamer Baltic, from Liverpool.

A Battle Pending in Egypt. SCARIN, March 20.—British force set out again this morning at daylight in the direction taken yesterday. They carry two day's rations and 23,000 gallons of water; have six Gardner guns. A battle is believed imminent on the hills beyond Hasheen.

Fire and Loss of Life. BRIDGEPORT, CONN., March 20.—Mrs. John Mallen's boarding house, East Bridgeport, burned this morning, and Mrs. Mallen, who slept on the second floor, was burned to death. Jerome Bowen, a boarder, is missing and it is supposed, met a similar fate. Geo. Raythornd, an old fireman, in endeavoring to save Mrs. Mallen, was horribly burned in the face and hands. Mrs. Mallen's four children and several boarders barely escaped with their lives. Nothing was saved but the night clothes they wore. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

United States Senator Elected. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 20.—James Berry was today elected United States Senator to succeed Garland.

Nominations. WASHINGTON, March 20.—The nominations of James D. Porter, Tennessee, Assistant Secretary of State, and John D. C. Atkins, Tenn., Commissioner of Indian Affairs, have been made.

The Gallows Cheated. ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Thomas Brownfield and Frank Hopkirk, who were to have been hanged at Clinton, Mo., today for the murder of Joseph E. Wells, a farmer of Henry county, February 29, 1884, have had their sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by the Governor.

The Mahdi's Followers Deserting Him. LONDON, March 20.—Kort's dispatches state that the Mudier of Dongola is twelve miles above Merat, with 800 Egyptian troops and three guns, including one Gatling. He is also supported by the Kabbabish and Shabkhi tribes. The Mudier is about to attack the Rebels at Hassanig, and it is expected, however, that the Mahdi's followers are deserting him in large numbers.

Illinois Legislature Tied. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—Senator Bridges, Democratic member of the State Senate, who suffered from a stroke of paralysis one month ago, and whose condition ever since has been very critical, died at his home near Carrollton this morning. This happened following the death of Representative Logan, three weeks ago, leaves the Illinois Legislature once more a tie on joint ballot. The House and Senate both adjourned this morning, after the announcement of his death was made.

Telegraphers' Strike. NEW YORK, March 20.—The strike of the operators of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Co. has been temporarily suspended and the men returned to work. Receiver Butler, of the company, met the men this morning. They demanded 20 per cent. of the salaries due for February to be paid Saturday and salaries of March on the 23d inst. Butler told the men that such action on his part was impossible, but if they would trust him until the end of the month he would see they were paid, or he go out with them. This proposition was accepted.

NEWS NOTES.

Charles Harris, aged 36, who ran away from Dayton with Lillie May Gard, 13 years old, is in jail at Cincinnati. May's mother wishes to send her to the state school at Delaware.

The governor of Iowa, with the aid of state troops, has taken possession of the State Auditor's office and arrested Brown, the registering auditor.

A surgical operation in General Grant's case would involve the loss of his tongue and would not be sure to save him.

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, recommends that three special agents be sent to Europe, three to five months, and eight or ten such agents to be appointed for the United States, to investigate the labor question in all its various ramifications. The suggestion meets the approval of Secretary Lamar.

A warrant was granted, this morning, by Squire Rightmeyer, for the arrest of Monroe La Motte, on the charge of assault and battery upon the person of Mrs. Mary Michael who lives on the corner of Race and Columbia Streets. The assault is said to have been made nearly ten days since. No steps were taken in the matter until today.

The Democratic Conferences.

The candidates for Democratic honors are very busy today interviewing the delegates who were elected last evening, and otherwise pulling wires to the extent of their abilities. Of course it is impossible to tell where the lightning will strike tonight, but one thing is noticeable, every candidate that we have seen today says he is to be the lucky man. The friends of J. J. Smith claim that he will have 54 votes for Mayor on the first ballot. The friends of the other candidates for the same office profess to have no fears for the success of their favorite. The same is true of all the aspirants for office and the only thing to be done is to wait in patience the action of the convention which meets tonight in the Grand Opera House at 7:30 o'clock. The following is the list of delegates elected last night:

FIRST WARD—Julius Grabs, Wm. Lutz, Stephen Lott, L. H. Lorenz, Michael Shattell, Wm. Garrett, Joseph Spangenberg, Alex. Lesser, Luke Carlos, Wm. Henney, Thomas Lutz, F. J. Miller and Edward Hulek.

SECOND WARD—John Funk, Frank Papert, Adam Schmidt, Oscar Patton, Edward Dilon, Wm. H. Smith, S. Metcalf and Jacob Brim.

THIRD WARD—Wm. Steinman, George Weigand, Dr. Baterson, M. M. Duffy, D. Kissell, Alf. Welsh, J. C. Weir, J. S. Aaron, Edward Kershner and Wm. Keesee.

FOURTH WARD—Morris Riley, Pat. Welsh, John Fisher, Wm. Clevens, W. J. Thomas, Jacob Leach, Michael Bolan, John Sullivan, Frank Collins and Michael Karza.

FIFTH WARD—J. P. Marindale, Chas. Wilson, Wm. Huling, H. Kershner, Frank Jagabrand, A. Huling, C. C. Mulford, W. Myers, L. K. Staley, C. C. Clinegar, J. R. Chase, Huffman, J. C. Collier and J. H. Finney.

SIXTH WARD—J. W. Thomas, Wm. Johnson, J. T. Eyer, Thomas Weiler, Morris Cahill, J. R. Kelly, J. D. Hartney, James Madden, D. T. West, Edward Serguson and John Hogle.

SEVENTH WARD—L. J. Hickey, Frank Strumpf, A. Herder, J. Cagley, R. Burns, Wm. Keenan, J. Welsh, H. Hotchkiss, J. P. Gledreth, Wm. Tooley, J. McConn, J. Gnav, M. Gallagher, J. C. Balrd, and T. Gorgans.

EIGHTH WARD—E. Williamson, Geo. Bennett, John Gorman, Andy Doby, S. S. Taylor, John Cord, George Ford, and O. H. King.

NINTH WARD—Colin Gregory, William Gebauer, Joseph Curtis, George Nett, W. F. Bauroth, C. Yeazel, Peter Hartman, Peter Ziegler, John Simons, and Wm. Troy.

Only two or three wards nominated their ward officers last night. In the First ward Larry Burns was nominated for Councilman, James Doyle for member School Board and Connelly for Assessor. In the Ninth ward Charles Grube, Essemenger and D. T. White are the nominees for Councilman, member of School Board and Assessor, respectively. These are the only wards that nominated, although in the Eighth several names were suggested as available and will probably be endorsed at the proper time.

Deputy Marshal Curran arrested William Underwood and Sam. Cheek last night for stealing coal from the Ohio Southern road. They have been suspected of coal stealing for some time, but the officers have not succeeded in capturing them. They will have their trial this afternoon.

One of the gentlemen present at the Keifer banquet last night was in the station-house this morning—Billy Woods.

The American Sailor.

The American sailor is to be so radically altered in appearance, so far as his services in the United States navy is concerned, that he will hardly be recognizable. All of the pictures of him now extant will suddenly become obsolete. The navy clothing board has been for a month in daily session in this city for the purpose of refashioning the naval uniform, which have for a long time been considered ridiculous antiquity. A great number of exhibit suits have been made and pondered, and a decision has been practically reached. The blue will remain as the dominant color, but the shades are to be thoroughly reformed. The familiar expansion of the trousers from a tight knee to a petticoatish bottom will give place to a cut of legs more nearly in conformity to civilian fashion. The other sweeping innovation decided on, a hat, in place of the traditional suzanne, not pressed tight, and has a rather wide brim, which at usual times turns up evenly all round, but can be turned down when protection of the face is desired. The new hats and trousers will take from the sailors about all the distinctive features which their dress has heretofore given to them, but it is calculated that there will be a gain in utility.—Brooklyn Eagle.

In a letter about the glass factories of Bellaire, Ohio, where 25 per cent. of all the glass made in this country is said to be produced—much of it selling in England—A New York Tribune correspondent writes: The English are not expert in labor-saving machines or devices, and they continue to work by hand. The American makes a mold with an original design upon it, often using for his designs the forms of our grains or flowers or leaves, and the molten glass is pressed in these molds, and a good deal of the engraving is done by machines, the glass article being held in the hand and the embellisher drawing the pattern from his mind. This American glass under-sells British glass at home, and many of our patterns are made especially to capture the British eye.

There was more drunkenness, more extravagance, in "the upper circles," that is, among the people who had money to spend, in the days of Jefferson than there is now, and that kept the masses "simple" in their habits was their poverty. With rum at three cents a glass and wine in proportion, the Revolutionary fathers and their immediate descendants could and did get pretty drunk on the small wages earned in their times, but empty pockets and a lack of opportunities shut out other excesses and extravagances.—Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.

A FIVE HOURS' BATTLE.

Osman Digna's Position Finally Captured by the English.

Arab Loss Said to be Very Great.

A Battle and a Victory. LONDON, March 20.—The Telegraph's Su-akim special says: A five-hours' battle was fought this morning between the British troops and forces of Osman Digna. Osman's position was finally captured by the British. The Arab loss is said to be very great.

Is Cholera Spread by Drinking-Water?

For good health, pure water is as necessary as pure air, good food, comfortable quarters, and so forth. I myself am an enthusiast in the matter of drinking-water, but not from fear of cholera or typhoid fever, but simply from a pure love for the good. For the water is not only a necessary article of food, but a real pleasure, which I prefer, and believe to be more healthful than good wine or good beer. When water fails, man may not only suffer from cholera, but from all possible diseases. In places where cholera prevails the water may always be indicated, for the water supply is always a part of the locality, and the doctrine will frequently hold good, because the part may be mistaken for the whole. Where this influence is held up to the exclusion of all other local factors error is liable to creep in. In England, where the drinking-water theory is fully believed in, two like influences, in which every other local factor was excluded, were observed in the cholera epidemic of 1848. In one case, in a street in London which was supplied by two water companies, the Lambert with pure water, and the Vauxhall with impure water, it was found that the cholera was practically limited to the houses supplied by the Vauxhall Company. I was so much impressed by this fact that I endeavored to see whether the epidemic of 1854 in Munich could not be explained on a similar hypothesis. But my researches led me to a negative result. Without doubt, the water supply was pure, I am of opinion that the impure water of the Vauxhall Company did not spread the germs of cholera, for the propagation of cholera was not effected by this means in Munich, but that the water increased either the personal predisposition, or the level of the predisposition, since the water would be employed in the houses, and about the soil. Later on, in 1866, Letheby doubted the accuracy of the drinking-water theory, and proved that there had been no considerable confusion; so that a house which was registered on the Lambert Company, really drew its water-supply from the mains of the Vauxhall Company, and vice versa. The cholera epidemic of 1866 was essentially limited to East London. The East London Water Company supplied this district with water filtered from the river Lea. Letheby brought forward a series of facts to prove that we might with equal justice accuse the East London Gas Company, since the first case of cholera broke out at the gas factory.—Dr. Macdonald, in Popular Science Monthly for March.

Russian Women.

In Russia, where in the middle classes the seclusion of women was even a few years ago nearly as great as in harems, the advocate of woman's rights is at a disadvantage. To-day find little to demand for the rights of woman, except the level of the peasantry. The moujik still administers corporal chastisement to his wife as he would to his child; and his right to do so, though denied by the written law, is tacitly acknowledged in practice. The girl, however, is nearly as dependent and passive as the woman. Like her brother, and from similar causes, she, too, often becomes disgusted with her home, and determines to seek what she imagines to be the delights of independent life led by the numerous female students who follow heretofore from the provinces, and especially that of medicine. Sometimes, when her parents refuse her permission to leave home, she simply runs away, and, having no passport, her position becomes illegal, and she naturally finds her companions among those who, like herself, have got into some trouble with the authorities.

In some cases enthusiasts like Soloviev, who fired at the late czar in 1879, marry girls with whom they have scarcely any acquaintance, and for whom they have no feelings of affection except to free themselves from the obligation of obtaining a passport from their parents and their consent to leave home. The young husband and wife proceed together to the university town, and there, having no particular taste for each other's society, they offensively separate immediately, and even where they would desire to maintain their mutual connection, the pressure of poverty and the difficulties of their position frequently oblige them to part company.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Treacherous Sands.

Over in Churchill county, Nevada, the winds have gathered together a great heap and keep it constantly moving like an immense glacier. It crawls steadily along the valley, and never ceasing, the sands making a low, musical sound as they rub against each other, much as around the Sphinx every morning at sunrise, which give rise to the legend that the stony statue was greeting the morning sun with the moving mountain of Churchill.

While its sides are symmetrically formed and lay in folds like solidified waves there is no come at the top. Instead of going to a peak there is a hole there made by counter winds, and whoever is rash enough to scale the ridge and pass into that hole pays for his rashness with his life, for the fickle sands yield beneath his feet, and the more he struggles to get back the faster he sinks, until he is smothered. The Indians tell of several tribes having been thus swallowed up, and no trace has ever been found of them since.—Reese River Revue.

The Widow O'Shane's Rint.

Whist, there Mary Murphy, don't think me insane. But I don't tell you of Widder O'Shane. She lives in the attic next mine, don't you know. An' does the fine washin' for our Mither Shnow.

Widder O'Shane, a child for track in. Her kitchen is always as neat as a pin. An' her cup an' her spoon is always that clean.

Och, a mighty fine gurrill is the Widder O'Shane. An' wud ye believe me, on Saturday night, we heard a roostle up over our right: An' Mike, me could man, he just hollered to me, "Look out at the door an' see who it might be."

An' I looked, Mary Murphy, an' save me if there wasn't Thomas Mahone on the uppermost stair. (He's the landlord; ye've seen him yerself, wud ye say?) An' he knocked on the door of the Widder O'Shane.

An' I whispered to Michael, "Now, what can that be?" That he was calling on Widder O'Shane. Rint dar comes on Friday wud us, don't you see. So I knew that it wasn't collectin' he'd be.

"It must be she owes him some money for rint. Though the neighbors do say that she pays to the rent."

"Ye take care of the baby, Michael Brady," says I. "An' I'll take care of the keyhole—I will I die."

The howly saints bless me! what should I see but the Widder O'Shane sittin' pourin' the tea. An' the landlord was there, Mither Thomas Mahone.

An' he looked at the Widder O'Shane, an' sez he, "It's a privilege great that ye offer ter me. Fer I've not once sat down by a fair woman's side. Since I sat down by her that I once called my bride."

"Ye're a decent woman, both tidy and clean; we've both of us in the world, an' I'll be true to ye. Wud ye think of unittin' wud Thomas Mahone?"

Then the Widder O'Shane put the teacup down, an' sez she, "Mither Thomas, ye name is a curse. I take it ye are after leavin' the door."

Hollered, Mary Murphy, cum in here, quick as yer can. An' I sez, "Mither Thomas, 'Now, isn't it mine? I'll have no rint to pay, will it? Widder O'Shane."

INDIAN COURTSHIP.

How the Dusky Maidens Are Wooed and Won Among the Pintes.

In many social matters the American Indian had a system of etiquette as formal and severe as the aristocratic residents of Murray Hill or Beacon street. In matters relating to courtship and marriage the higher tribes of the aborigines were singularly severe and formal. The narration by Sarah Winnemucca of how Indian maidens were wooed and won in the Pinte nation shows the strictness of that people in regard to the mingling of the sexes. The old chief's daughter gave the following account of a Pinte courtship to a *Call* reporter a few days ago:

"When a girl reaches womanhood and her family desire to indicate to the tribe that their daughter has reached the marriageable period, she makes her debut as a young girl in English, but the Pinte girl comes out in an entirely different way than that adopted by her white sister. Just before she reaches womanhood her grandmother has espoused a special charge of her. To that old lady, whose years are supposed to have brought wisdom, the girl is given. She schools her in domestic duties and explains to her the nature and importance of the wisely relation. The girl then goes with two other female relatives to a teepee, which is a small wigwam, where she remains with them twenty-five days. During this time she performs work which is supposed to be strengthening. It consists chiefly of piling wood. Three times a day, at morning, noon and night, she stacks five piles of wood, making fifteen each day. Every five days her relatives take her to the river men, too, and at the end of the time she gives her clothing to her attendants and returns to the family lodge. Very frequently the wardrobe which she presents her female attendants is quite extensive, and is regarded by them as a valuable present. When the young girl has spent twenty-five days in the teepee, she has made her debut into the society of her tribe, and that is considered as a public announcement that she is ready to marry.

"Of course, a pretty, shapely girl is in great demand, just as a belle is in your society. A girl with a handsome face and fine black eyes and flowing hair as black and glossy as a raven's wing, and a willowy, graceful form, is the object of a great deal of attention from the young men of the tribe, and often of the older men, too. A lovely Indian girl is as much sought after in her circle as a great beauty is in a London drawing-room. But, oh, how different the two kinds of courtship are!

We have no parties in the wigwams to which young folks go to get acquainted and court. The young men and girls have no theatre to attend, and no long walks home after the play is over. They never go riding together, nor strolling through the woods along the river bank. They never ride together in the canoe on the water, plucking lilies and flowers. Although they seem to enjoy much greater liberty to roam and wander whithersoever their fancy may lead them, yet they are kept as close as prisoners. Pinte courtship lacks freedom, and yet it is not devoid of that intense excitement that attends love-making the world over.

"You may suppose that the girls and young men would steal out of their lodges of moonlight nights, and have clandestine meetings and woo in that way, but they never dare to do it. Indeed, they never speak together. But still a girl very soon knows when a young man is interested in her. He tries to catch her attention by his horse-manship, or his skill with the bow, or his athletic accomplishments. He rides by her at a furious speed and returns ward never passes her without. He attracts her attention and informs her, although he does not speak a word, that he loves her and would like to marry her. But this does not comprise all of his courtship. At night, when the Indians have retired to their wigwams and are sleeping the young man rises from his bed of leaves and skins and goes to the lodge occupied by the girl he loves. He enters silently and sits down beside her couch. A lodge is circular in shape, and at night, when the inmates go to bed, they heap brushwood and logs on the fire in the center of the tent, and then lie down with their feet

toward the fire and their heads towards the outside or circumference of the wigwam. The Indians sleep on leaves and robes, and are covered when sleeping with skins. As the young man enters the lodge he can see by the fire-light where the young girl is sleeping, and he goes directly to her side, often stepping over other sleepers, and sits down by her bed. It is customary for the young girl to sleep near her grandmother, who is expected to rest lightly after the girl has made her debut. As soon as she sees the young man enter she awakens the girl, who rises and goes to where her mother is sleeping and lies down beside her. As soon as she does this the young man rises and goes out as silently as he came in.

"Not a word is spoken. He does not touch the girl, while he is sitting by her as she sleeps. Her grandmother does not speak a word of encouragement to him, neither does her mother indicate that he is a welcome suitor. The next night he comes again, and takes up his position beside the girl, and keeps this up for a long time. During all the time he is courting in this way he is treated as an absolute stranger by the girl's relatives. They may have entertained him before he began his attention to the girl; her brothers may have hunted with him and shared the game with him, but when he once begins to woo the girl, all familiarity and friendship ceases. He is never invited to eat of food prepared by the family of the girl, and her brothers never offer him anything on the hunt. His presence is warmly ignored. If the girl does not like him she tells her grandmother, and when the young man comes again at night, that good old lady rises from her bed, takes a handful of hot ashes from the fire and throws them in his face. That's the mitten. If he persists in his attentions, he continues to come again and again, the whole family unite in heaping indignities upon him, but the girl is never a party to this. Her brothers and sisters, and father and mother throw ashes upon him, douse him with water, drag him with stout switches and drive him from the lodge. Sometimes an Indian persists, in spite of such assaults, and goes again and again to the tent where the girl is sleeping. Sometimes his perseverance wins her heart, but not often.

"If the girl likes him and is willing to marry him, then she tells her grandmother, who informs the girl's father. If the family think it is a suitable match the father invites the young man to the tent and asks him in the presence of the girl if he loves her and will take good care of her. Then the father asks the girl if she loves the young man, and tells her the duties of a wife. If both say they love each other, the two become engaged, but even after that they do not talk together, neither do they go about together. A day is fixed for the wedding. A great feast is prepared. The relatives of the girl and the young man sit around a great campfire together, the young man and the girl sitting side by side. The food is in baskets. The girl has carefully cooked a basket of food for her intended husband, and as she hands it to him, he seizes her wrist with his right hand and takes the basket with his left. That is the marriage ceremony. The girl's father then pronounces them man and wife, and they go to a lodge, where they live together.

"It may seem to white people that the Pinte system of courtship is crude and foolish; but it has a great many pleasant features, and does not lack the excitement, although it is unexpressed, which attends that period of a girl's life."—San Francisco Call.

Why He Became a Lecturer.

I studied law once in the Washington Law School. In fact, I was admitted to the bar. I shall never forget my first case. Neither will my client. I was called upon to defend a young man for passing counterfeit money. I knew the young man was innocent, because I kept him the money that he caused him to be arrested. Well, there was a hard feeling against the young man in the county, and I pleaded for a change of venue. I made a great plea for it. I can remember, even now, how fine it was. It was filled with choice rhetoric and passion. I quoted Kent and Blackstone and Littleton, and cited precedent after precedent from the "Digest of State Reports." I wound up with a tremendous argument, and the applause of all the younger members of the bar. Then, sanguine of success, I stood and awaited the judge's decision. It soon came. The judge looked me full in the face and said:

"Your argument is good, Mr. Perkins, very good, and I've been deeply interested in it and when a case comes up that your argument fits, I shall give your remarks all the consideration that they merit. Sit down!"

This was it! I gave up law and resorted to lecturing and writing for the newspapers.

He Was the Beard of Lady.

"We teach a Sunday-school class? Yes, indeed," said a pretty young St. Paul society-lady the other day. "For a long time I used every Sunday to teach a class of little boys at the Mission Sunday-school, a branch of our church at home. There were quite a number of them ranging from 8 to 14 years old, and they were just as intelligent and smart as I could have wished. But, do you know, the first Sunday that I took that class I was amused. Of course, I wanted to know their names, where they lived, and, in fact, who they were. Questioning them in turn I found their answers quite satisfactory, until I came to a bright little fellow about 10 years old. He told me his name and where he lived, but when I asked him his father's business he did not reply at once. I reassured him with my brightest smile, but felt dubious when he said he guessed he could not tell me that. My curiosity was now aroused, and I at once made up my mind to know all about it. Thinking of the horrid dynamites, and burglars, and all those awful men we are constantly hearing about, it was with some trepidation that I insisted on his telling me. His reply reassured me to a greater or less extent, and was: 'My papa is the beard of a twice a week at the Dime Museum.'—St. Paul Globe.

"A Greeley lady has in her possession a ring which was taken from the finger of a Cheyenne Indian who was killed at Fort Robinson. The name of 'Alice Cheney' is engraved in the ring, and she is anxious to find the owner of the ring of the former owner of the ring."—Greeley (Col.) Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD SEED CO.

FLORAL

DECORATIONS,

Center Pieces,

ARTISTIC DESIGNS!

FRESH CUT

FLOWERS,

Plants, Bulbs,

FLOWER SEEDS.

SPRINGFIELD SEED CO.,

Laguna House Block,

35 South Limestone Street.

Orders delivered to any place in the city. TELEPHONE.

SPRINGFIELD RETAIL MARKETS.

CONDUCTED BY CHAS. W. PATTERSON & CO.,
31 and 33 West Main Street.

Retail Report—Friday, March 20, 1885.

PROVISIONS.
BUTTER—Full supply, 17½¢, choice 20¢.
EGGS—Full supply at 20¢ per doz.
POULTRY—Good demand; chickens, young, 20¢; old, 25¢ each; turkeys, 30¢ per lb.

APPLES—\$1.00 50¢ per bush.
POTATOES—Good demand; 15¢ per bush.
SWEET POTATOES—None.
CABBAGES—Scarce; \$1.20 a \$2.00 per bush; 15¢ per lb.

ONIONS—Scarce; \$1.75 per bush.
SALT—Snowflake brand, \$1.25 per bush.
CHAS. W. PATTERSON & CO.,
LADIES—None.
HAMS, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

SCALES—A large demand and prices low; granulated, 10¢ per lb.; "A" white, 6¢ per lb.; sugar, 10¢ per lb.; yellow, 8¢ per lb.; C, 6¢ per lb.

COFFEES—Market lower; Java, 25¢ per lb.; Rio, golden, 18¢ per lb.; Rio, prime green, 17¢ per lb.; Rio, white, 16¢ per lb.

SPICES—Market lower; pepper, 15¢ per lb.; nutmeg, 25¢ per lb.; cloves, 15¢ per lb.

WHEAT—Full supply, 17½¢, choice 20¢.
EGGS—Full supply at 20¢ per doz.
POULTRY—Good demand; chickens, young, 20¢; old, 25¢ each; turkeys, 30¢ per lb.

APPLES—\$1.00 50¢ per bush.
POTATOES—Good demand; 15¢ per bush.
SWEET POTATOES—None.
CABBAGES—Scarce; \$1.20 a \$2.00 per bush; 15¢ per lb.

ONIONS—Scarce; \$1.75 per bush.
SALT—Snowflake brand, \$1.25 per bush.
CHAS. W. PATTERSON & CO.,
LADIES—None.
HAMS, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

SCALES—A large demand and prices low; granulated, 10¢ per lb.; "A" white, 6¢ per lb.; sugar, 10¢ per lb.; yellow, 8¢ per lb.; C, 6¢ per lb.

COFFEES—Market lower; Java, 25¢ per lb.; Rio, golden, 18¢ per lb.; Rio, prime green, 17¢ per lb.; Rio, white, 16¢ per lb.

SPICES—Market lower; pepper, 15¢ per lb.; nutmeg, 25¢ per lb.; cloves, 15¢ per lb.

WHEAT—Full supply, 17½¢, choice 20¢.
EGGS—Full supply at 20¢ per doz.
POULTRY—Good demand; chickens, young, 20¢; old,